

tians should seek to use the same prudence in their spiritual affairs that worldly people do in their secular affairs. Prudence is generally regarded as a worldly sort of a virtue, and it is expected that the children of this world will be wiser than the children of light, the idea being that religion is altogether a matter of sentiment—an amiable imbecility as it were—more than a simple-minded. But the Bible says that Christians are to be wise as serpents; that they are to walk circumspectly, and not as fools; and that while they are to be children in malice, in understanding they are to be men. Christianity gives scope for the use of common sense as nothing else does and furnishes a sphere for its fullest and freest development. Even as a great thinker has expressed it, "man's intellect never reaches its zenith except as it touches the meridian of the will of Jesus Christ."

A third truth gathered here is the possibility of utilizing our present earthly advantages in making provision for the eternal future. We all hold our life by an uncertain tenure. The Lord, indeed, taketh away our stewardship in such an hour as we think not. Therefore, we should make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; or, as the new version has it, "Make to yourself friends by means of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when it fails (not when we fail, as King James' version puts it), but when it falls, they (that is, the friends we have made by means of the mammon) they may receive you into everlasting habitations." All of which means that we are to make the present and the temporal subservient to the future and the eternal.

The closing thought is the fact that our manner of dealing with earthly good, is to be taken as an index of our true spiritual state. "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much. And when good is that which is least, and when we put it in comparison with the things of the soul, it is exceedingly small and insignificant, and our Lord's argument is, that he that is faithful in the management of it—that is, he that acquires property honestly and uses it sacrificially for Christ and humanity—will be apt to be faithful in things pertaining exclusively to himself. For you can't be a Christian in the much, if you are not also one in the little. You can't be a Christian in the prayer meeting and at communion, if you are not also one in the real estate office and on the street; and this thought gives a wondrous dignity to all things earthly and secular, and widens out all of life's possibilities.

CHURCH OF THE TRINITY.

Dr. Fay Holds Forth on Moral Agriculture.

At the opera-house, yesterday, Dr. Fay took for his text Gal. vi, 7: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Subject: "Life is what we make it."

The object of the sermon was to show the unvarying and beneficent law of continuity in life; evolution, not revolution, being the divine order; and germ, environment and will the great factors. The germ includes heredity, and yet will and environment may recharge the germ, and by hereditary gravitation, the action of the will, and therefore the character of the environment may be largely determined. The life of the individual and of the animal is the result of what preceded it, and he would be rash who should deny that, to a very considerable extent, the life of the individual, whether we blindly or madly follow a natural bent, or by intelligent will-power correct it, assuming a grand self-mastery, we reap what we sow; make life what it is; and that in this law, including the lessons taught by experience and the inherent improbability of every rational, moral and spiritual nature, lies the obvious and absolute guarantee of the ultimate attainment of the highest possible good by every human soul. Beyond a question, life is a continual becoming, and every failure is, in part, success.

Great surprise is frequently expressed that among human beings there should be mistakes, sins or sufferings. But it is surprising that in learning the piano the child touches the keys unskillfully, and produces numerous discordant notes, and yet, in the fact that, with absolute precision, the instrument responds to the touch, the sole dependence and inspiration of every performer, young or old, is never without inexpressible amazement at the class performance on a piano. In one minute—in just sixty seconds—how can a mortal mind move with the rapidity necessary to the distinct and individual conception of a thousand notes, or the fingers acquire the skill requisite to give them complete individual expression, in order and time, placing each with such mathematical exactness as to make all the parts blend in a harmonious whole, thus constituting exquisite music? Is it wonderful that all cannot do it, or that the only way from misconception, clumsiness of touch, and humiliating mistakes is through jarring dissonances and repeated failures? The greater wonder is that any one ever had the courage to attempt anything so difficult, or attempting it ever succeeded so transcendently. And, in like manner, beginning existence as we do, in absolute unconsciousness, totally ignorant of the world into which we have been thrown and of the life which we have involuntarily begun, ignorant of our own nature and its marvelous and multifarious susceptibilities and necessities, and because the world is so rich, not so poor, soon to be fascinated by a thousand objects, the legitimate use of which we do not understand—the wonder is not that mistakes are made, but that any one succeeds even fairly; that in fifty years one who begins his existence in the utter ignorance of infancy can become a magnate in the realm of thought, who reduces civilization to an exact science, weighs and measures the planets to a quarter of a minute, predicts eclipses years in advance, demonstrates and elucidates the laws of the Kingdom of God, feels the might and majesty of the eternal right, his chief experience now being on the high level of his surpassing themes. This is the surprising, the significant fact. As the piano answers the prayer of the fingers, the glorious, the inspiring fact being that the music is exactly what we make it to be, so, precisely so, in all the higher relations and experiences of life—its essence, the life of our life, is what we make it.

The divine forgiveness has been so exaggerated and misapplied as to have begotten a widespread belief that it breaks the continuity of life, removes from the soul the wounds and scars made by sin, and is a far surer dependence than practical righteousness—the theological absurdity of our day. Forgiveness changes the moral character of a sinner no more than it improves the scholarship of a student who merits expulsion from college. The chief practical advantage of forgiveness is that it grants another chance; it is absolutely powerless to annihilate the consequences of a misdeed. We must reap what we sow—the greatest fact in the experience of earth or heaven—as it is downright dishonesty, it is unmitigated knavery, the very spirit of the tramp and the gambler, to seek to get something for nothing, to accept with avidity, irrespective of moral right to the thing wanted; to subsist on charity or by surferance. This view of forgiveness is positively stifling. It reduces to a mere figure of speech the whole science of ethics—the corner-stone of the Kingdom of God. Inevitably it engenders moral pauperism. In the fact that, beyond all peradventure, tomorrow will bear the impress of today, and next year and the next life of this, the thoughtful find the greatest incentives that ever swayed a human being. The imperative need of the hour is, there-

fore, a class of Christians who, instead of seeking to avail themselves of an imaginary moral and spiritual bankrupt law, will not only expect, but prefer, to stand by their record and reap what they sow. This puts a spinal column into Christian character, and makes the acceptance of dogma, and even intense emotion, but an inadequate preparation for the life immortal.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Resolutions on the Death of the Late Rev. C. J. Hutchins.

After the opening anthem, prayer and reading of scripture, the whole congregation sang:

"Come, let us join our cheerful songs
With angels round the throne."
The pastor announced that a brief time would be taken up with memorial services on the death of a former pastor, Rev. C. J. Hutchins, who had died during the past few days.

Rev. Hathaway then read the following resolutions:

"That the news of the death of C. J. Hutchins, an active pastor over this congregation from 1879 to 1883, awakens in the minds of many of us who were members a deep and tender recollection of his services of three years, together with a grateful recollection of what his instrumentally accomplished—a great degree of union and harmony in the church, and the addition of large means and numbers to it, and we now and hereby tender to the widow the hand of heartfelt Christian sympathy, and earnestly pray that the same God who supported her during her sojourn among us, when her son was taken out from her life as he was just budding into manhood, will sustain her now in this new and heavy affliction."

"That a copy of this resolution be signed by the pastor and clerk and sent to the bereaved widow."

Mr. Haskell, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, spoke very feelingly of the former pastor; his character and work among them. The resolutions were then adopted by a rising vote of the congregation.

The pastor then stated they would be addressed by Rev. Williams, upon city mission work in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Williams then filled the remaining time with his remarks.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Farewell to Mrs. Campbell, Who Goes as a Missionary to China.

Before half-past seven o'clock last evening the audience-room of Trinity M. E. Church (South) was filled with the people gathered to attend the farewell services to Mrs. Josie Peel Campbell, who departs in a few days as a missionary to China. The altar and choir-railing of the church were tastefully decorated with lilies and bouquets of various kinds of flowers.

An anthem was rendered by the choir, after which Rev. W. B. Stradley read an appropriate scripture lesson and made a few introductory remarks, in which he stated the object of the meeting, hoped that it would mark an epoch in the church, and that this mission would be productive of great good.

There are scores of people in this congregation," he remarked, "who cannot exactly understand how Jesus Christ died for a Chinaman. He gave His life for them as well as for us, and Mrs. Campbell goes to proclaim that truth to them."

Miss Lizzie Pirtle, of the Women's Missionary Society, was introduced, and read a farewell address in which, on the part of that association, she bade Mrs. Campbell God-speed in her self-sacrificing effort, and pledged to her the prayers and support of those who remained here.

On behalf of the congregation, Rev. Mr. Stradley performed a like office, enumerating the debt which the church owed to Rev. A. M. Campbell, now deceased, the work which he had performed in his lifetime in founding and sustaining the church, and dwelling upon the blessed assurance that all have; that though they may never meet this departing sister here, there is a home above.

Mrs. Campbell replied in a feeling manner. She said she had shared with them here the cup of joy, and this parting seemed like the dream, but she had consecrated herself to the work, and asked the hearty support of her sisters in her new field, without which she could do nothing.

A selection, "How Lovely is Zion," was sung by the choir, and Mrs. L. D. Chopin, returned missionary, was called upon. She began by saying that this was not a funeral, but an occasion of rejoicing. And if she could know what she could do for them from her experience, they would be singing for joy, and envying their departing sister. She proceeded to tell of her life in China, and to offer words of encouragement and advice to her who was going and to those remaining.

Miss Mattie Clark recited an appropriate selection, and the meeting closed with the communion service.

Success of the Anaheim Ostrich Farm.

[San Francisco Herald of Trade.]

The ostrich feather business is one that of late years amounted to such enormous figures in Europe that some time back California capitalists, who are ever ready to introduce into this State any legitimate enterprise which may prove a further source of prosperity, which has so characterized the Pacific slope, decided upon importing the birds from Africa and establishing an ostrich farm for the production of feathers for this market. Moses Hopkins and other well-known moneyed men decided to employ an expert, who was sent to the Cape of Good Hope. He visited a large number of ranches and selected the choicest birds, having received carte blanche from his syndicate to spare no trouble nor money. The birds, twenty in number, were shipped, and arrived safely at their destination, in Los Angeles county, where a very superior ranch in the meantime had been selected and properly fenced. The birds have since raised a number of young, and today they count over seventy which can be classed as prime and promising ostriches. About twelve months back the company commenced to pluck, for there are two seasons of the year, viz: February and August, which are considered the best for gathering the feathers, for in these months of the year the birds are in a particularly healthy condition.

The plumes at that time were sent to New York and Chicago, but not meeting with a favorable market there, the company decided to sell their product in San Francisco, which has a growing and steady demand. Messrs. W. Haker & Heinz, who have had a large and extended experience in this line of business, and have for the past twenty years been buying these goods constantly in Europe, where appointed agents for the California Ostrich Farm Company, and now receive the plumes direct from the ranch. It requires no small amount of experience in sorting out the feathers in order to class them under their respective grades. This process having been undergone, they are sent to be dyed, a work requiring very delicate handling, and is done under the supervision and instructions of the firm. After this, the most tedious of the whole process, is completed, and after being weighed, they are distributed among the leading feather-dealers in this city. The last February plucking

was superior to anything yet gathered by the company, and Mr. Haker reports that now he can produce as good a feather as any sold in Paris, London or Vienna.

To give our readers an idea of the expense of importing these birds, the average cost of each bird is \$1500. So far the outlay has been very large; but, on the other hand, there is every indication that within a few years California will produce over \$100,000 of ostrich plumes annually for her own consumption, and, going into export business, it may reach into millions. This means a handsome revenue for the capital invested.

ABLE STATESMEN.

Some of the Weighty Solons at Sacramento.

The Call's Sacramento letter (by Flynn) is illustrated. One picture bears the legend, "President of the Senate and Assistant President Boruck;" another, "Senator Moffitt's Intellectual Mug;" Another, "The Beautiful Smith." They all have the appearance of being very great statesmen. Here are a few "slick" paragraphs from Flynn's caustic letter:

HOW GREAT REPUTATIONS ARE ACQUIRED.

The great reputations made this session have been acquired in an informal way. Lieutenant-Governor Waterman has made himself deathless; Senator Moffitt of Alameda has done something for his posterity, and Clerk Smith of the Assembly is not unknown to fame by reason of his achievements. The Republicans in the Senate have reason to be proud of Mr. Waterman, who has in sixty days of the legislative session managed to become a rather successful echo of Marcus Boruck of the American party.

THE SAN BERNARDINO STATESMAN.

Mr. Waterman has apparently set himself above public opinion, and sits stolidly though not comfortably in his chair, uttering with parrot-like exactness the promptings of his mentor. It is not clear who pays Mr. Boruck for his services, but he is, nevertheless, diligent. He is ever at the elbow of the Lieutenant-Governor, half hidden from the view of the lobby behind the president's desk. If Senator Clunie desires to worry the Republicans by raising perplexing points of order, Mr. Boruck of the American party has to put his wits to work to save the great organization from humiliation. "State your point of order," whispers the American party. "State your point of order," echoes the Republican party. Mr. Clunie states his point. "The point is not well taken," whispers the American party. "The point is not well taken," shouts the Republican party, and so the farce goes on. Occasionally the American party finds its paternal labors difficult and perplexing, and then the bald expanse at the back of Mr. Boruck's forehead glows like a tulle fire at sundown, while the presiding officer of the Senate retires precipitately to his shell, and remains there until the storm is spent.

MOFFITT.

The Republicans, however, are not the only partisans who have cause to be troubled by the notoriety of some of their compatriots. The exploits of Senator Moffitt and the revelations of Clerk Smith of the Assembly, with regard to the tampering with bills on file, have furnished the principal topic of conversation today. The Assembly committee has declared that Moffitt was guilty of improper designs on the file, and, according to all the standard ideas of propriety, Mr. Moffitt should be cast down by the accusations, which, if true, would put him in the category of a blackleg and political trickster unworthy to associate with honest men. Mr. Moffitt has a head, however, built on the model now most noticeable in the Legislature, and the accusation appears not to trouble him in the slightest. He stalks around as unconcerned as a crane in a frog pond, and, if anything, regards himself as highly flattered by the advertisement of his peculiar talents. He slaps his senatorial peers as familiarly as ever on their backs, and, altogether, deports himself as if it were the correct thing for a Senator of the great State of California to be charged with bribing a clerk to change the order of a bill on the file for corrupt and reprehensible purposes.

"THE BEAUTIFUL SMITH."

The now notorious Clerk Smith also goes about his duties as if his recent revelations of rascality, in which he alleges that he moved without being a part thereof, were mere fairy tales, to be read with pleasure and immediately forgotten. Mr. Smith is not a remarkably handsome man, the visible manifestations of his character having been by a kind Providence written across his countenance so that no intelligent observer might be in doubts of his abilities. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Smith, like Mr. Moffitt, is entirely at home in the Legislature, and is apparently pleased and happy with his congenial associations. The honest taxpayer will, no doubt, find satisfaction in the thought that the opportunities for the temptation of the young clerk to change any more bills on the file are hourly growing less, and that in a few days at most he and his associates will have as much influence on the destinies of the State as the mosquitoes that have begun to be evolved from the surrounding sloughs by the first rays of spring sunshine.

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FARM AND RANGE.

POULTRY.

Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas.

The next thing that occurred to Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas was the "Bloomfield Poultry Show." It came off in January, but Mrs. Slocum had it "on her mind" just as soon as Thanksgiving was off her hands; in fact, the idea of exhibiting some of her Brahmas at a regular poultry show had been in or on her mind all the summer and fall; it had grown with the growth of her chickens, and strengthened with their strength, until it had become all-absorbing. "I don't much expect to take a premium," she said to Jake, when they talked the matter over. "But I shall have a chance to compare my fowls with those of more experienced breeders, and also to see how my scoring agrees with that of the judges." She decided to exhibit a trio of the old fowls and two trios of the young ones; and such a time as she had selecting "the best." It was worse, caused her more "worryment" of mind, than the rooster business the previous spring. I firmly believe that she "scored" every Brahma on the place three times apiece before her final choice was made; but when it was made Jake and Deacon Smith declared that the elect were "good enough to take a premium anywhere." The judges at the Bloomfield show thought so, too; anyway, they awarded Mrs. Eliza Ann Slocum the first premium on Light Brahma under a year old, and second premium on Light Brahma fowls. At first Mrs. Slocum was inclined to think that the second premium on fowls didn't amount to much, but when a keen-eyed fancier, a man of ten years' experience in breeding Light Brahmas, offered her \$25, then \$30, and finally \$40 for the trio, she concluded that a second premium at a regular poultry show meant a good deal; \$40 was a good bit of money, and would look well on the credit side of the poultry account, but Mrs. Slocum was wise in her day and generation, and would not let the fowls go. "I can't afford to sell them," she said to Jake, when he suggested that she had better "let 'em slide"; "they will be worth more than \$40 to me as an advertisement."

Falling to get the old fowls, the fancier turned his attention to the first premium trio of young fowls, and finally succeeded in inducing Mrs. Slocum to part with the cockerel for \$15. The pullets she refused to sell at any price.

The \$15, together with the steady income from the sale of market eggs, again placed the balance on the right side of Mrs. Slocum's poultry account; and notwithstanding the fact that she bought two roosters which cost \$10 apiece, and from which she cost another \$10, for her own breeding yards, the credit side of the account was still the larger when the season for selling eggs for hatching came around again, and Mrs. Slocum's face wore that peculiarly independent, contented expression that women who have succeeded in any business usually wear.

The fame of Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas went abroad through all the surrounding country, and as the poultry fever in general, and the Light Brahma fever in particular, raged high, Mrs. Slocum expected and prepared to sell a good many eggs for hatching; but still she was somewhat astonished when the orders began to pour in. The demand for eggs was so great that although she had three breeding-yards, she could not fill the orders. At the close of the egg season the profit side of the poultry account stood \$200 ahead. That was seven years ago, and from that time until the present Mrs. Slocum's poultry business has steadily increased. Last year her profits were over \$1000; more than the whole income from all the rest of the farm, and now Jake is seriously thinking of devoting the farm to the poultry business.

But the cash that Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas have brought into the Slocum family treasury is not the only good thing that has accrued from that lady's success in poultry-keeping. When Mrs. Slocum brought the first setting of Brahma eggs into Plainville there was not a thoroughbred fowl, not a comfortable poultry-house, not a subscriber to a poultry paper in the whole township, and farmers generally did not believe that poultry paid for keeping. Now there are thoroughbred fowls and comfortable poultry quarters on every farm, and nearly every farmer takes one or more poultry papers. There is also a flourishing poultry society, and some of its most enthusiastic members are the very men and women who once laughed at Mrs. Slocum's "folly" in paying "such a price" for a setting of eggs. And many farmers who once ridiculed the idea of making any money from poultry, now derive the larger part of their income from the sale of market poultry and eggs; in fact, Plainville is now the banner poultry town of the county. Long may it wave!

Moral: I believe that all stories should have a moral. This one has several, and you will find them scattered along through it.

Successful Poultry-Keeping.

[A. F. Hunter in American Cultivator.] About a year ago I sent you several communications describing my experience with poultry for the year 1885. During that year my accounts showed a net profit of \$2.76 per hen. During the year 1886 I followed out the same plan as in 1885. I have kept a careful account of expense and income, and the net returns are a little more favorable than in the previous year.

The total receipts from eggs, chickens and poultry for 1886 were \$334.72. The total expense for grain, oyster-shells, scraps, etc., including one cock, was \$105.73, showing a net profit of \$228.99. The average number of fowls kept was between seventy-eight and seventy-nine, and the net profit per hen for 1886 was \$2.92, or a result some sixteen cent per hen better than in 1885.

This is a very favorable showing, and proves my previous claims; that hens, well taken care of, are the most profitable stock a farmer can keep. They will pay, under good management, a profit of \$2 each per year.

My method of feeding has been very similar to that practiced the previous year. I feed three times a day the year around, though I am somewhat in doubt whether or not twice a day may not be better. A. C. Hawkins feeds twice a day only, but his aim is different from mine. He wants eggs mainly

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What an European War Means to Our Horse Trade.

In referring to a probable war in Europe, and its effect on the horse trade, the Rural New Yorker says: "The war scare in Europe is likely to have considerable effect on the horse markets of this country. Germany, Russia and Austria have already forbidden the exportation of horses, and Russia is likely to follow their example. Should she do so, an embargo on the exportation of Percheron horses would strike a serious blow to the horse-breeding interests of this country, especially in the West. Although Percherons are excellent animals for the ordnance and commissariat departments, it is hardly likely that the French will injure a profitable branch of their trade by prohibiting the exportation of horses to this country for breeding purposes."

"In the event of a European war it is more than likely that most of the belligerents will draw upon this country for a supply of horses. Indeed, the cable tells us that the English government has already dispatched a number of officers to purchase cavalry horses in Kentucky and Illinois. The number of horses required for military purposes is enormous. If at war, Germany would require 300,000 and France at least 375,000. The Austrian service calls for 202,000, and Russia exceeds all, by requiring 460,000. These would be the requirements to start with, and notwithstanding the fact that she bought two roosters which cost \$10 apiece, and from which she cost another \$10, for her own breeding yards, the credit side of the account was still the larger when the season for selling eggs for hatching came around again, and Mrs. Slocum's face wore that peculiarly independent, contented expression that women who have succeeded in any business usually wear."

The fame of Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas went abroad through all the surrounding country, and as the poultry fever in general, and the Light Brahma fever in particular, raged high, Mrs. Slocum expected and prepared to sell a good many eggs for hatching; but still she was somewhat astonished when the orders began to pour in. The demand for eggs was so great that although she had three breeding-yards, she could not fill the orders. At the close of the egg season the profit side of the poultry account stood \$200 ahead. That was seven years ago, and from that time until the present Mrs. Slocum's poultry business has steadily increased. Last year her profits were over \$1000; more than the whole income from all the rest of the farm, and now Jake is seriously thinking of devoting the farm to the poultry business.

But the cash that Mrs. Slocum's Brahmas have brought into the Slocum family treasury is not the only good thing that has accrued from that lady's success in poultry-keeping. When Mrs. Slocum brought the first setting of Brahma eggs into Plainville there was not a thoroughbred fowl, not a comfortable poultry-house, not a subscriber to a poultry paper in the whole township, and farmers generally did not believe that poultry paid for keeping. Now there are thoroughbred fowls and comfortable poultry quarters on every farm, and nearly every farmer takes one or more poultry papers. There is also a flourishing poultry society, and some of its most enthusiastic members are the very men and women who once laughed at Mrs. Slocum's "folly" in paying "such a price" for a setting of eggs. And many farmers who once ridiculed the idea of making any money from poultry, now derive the larger part of their income from the sale of market poultry and eggs; in fact, Plainville is now the banner poultry town of the county. Long may it wave!

Moral: I believe that all stories should have a moral. This one has several, and you will find them scattered along through it.

Successful Poultry-Keeping.

[A. F. Hunter in American Cultivator.] About a year ago I sent you several communications describing my experience with poultry for the year 1885. During that year my accounts showed a net profit of \$2.76 per hen. During the year 1886 I followed out the same plan as in 1885. I have kept a careful account of expense and income, and the net returns are a little more favorable than in the previous year.

The total receipts from eggs, chickens and poultry for 1886 were \$334.72. The total expense for grain, oyster-shells, scraps, etc., including one cock, was \$105.73, showing a net profit of \$228.99. The average number of fowls kept was between seventy-eight and seventy-nine, and the net profit per hen for 1886 was \$2.92, or a result some sixteen cent per hen better than in 1885.

This is a very favorable showing, and proves my previous claims; that hens, well taken care of, are the most profitable stock a farmer can keep. They will pay, under good management, a profit of \$2 each per year.

My method of feeding has been very similar to that practiced the previous year. I feed three times a day the year around, though I am somewhat in doubt whether or not twice a day may not be better. A. C. Hawkins feeds twice a day only, but his aim is different from mine. He wants eggs mainly

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I am convinced that the best general-purpose fowl, from my experience, is got by crossing a brown Leghorn cock on Plymouth Rock pullets. Pullets from this cross will be mostly black, though a part of them will strongly favor the Leghorn sire, and they will begin to lay, if well cared for when chicks, at the age of four to four-and-a-half months. By my system of feeding they will lay vigorously all winter and spring, and then dress four pounds or more when brought to the block. This cross gives good birds to keep over a second winter also. They are less liable to take on fat than pure Plymouth Rocks, and less anxious to sit. At the same time they are willing enough to sit when the time comes, and I have never had any difficulty in getting plenty of breeders.

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CATARRH CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS,

Treated specially and successfully by

W. N. DAVIS, M.D. W. H. DAVIS, M.D.

454 N. SPRING STREET,

Los Angeles, : : California,

COLORADO ST., OVER JONES'S FAIR,

Pasadena, Cal

Medical Inhalation Combined With

CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.

Our treatment of the diseases of the respiratory passages consists in the employment of Medical Inhalation, for its direct effects on the diseased organs; and, at the same time, adopting such hygienic measures, and administering such medicines by the stomach, as will most effectively purify the blood, give tone to the nervous system, and build up and strengthen the general constitution. In other words, we employ combined local and general treatment.

What is Medical Inhalation? Before entering briefly what Medical Inhalation is, we propose, in as few words as possible, to state clearly what it is not.

Medical Inhalation is not a cure-all, a nostrum, or a panacea. It is not a Specific Remedy for any disease. It is not a quack medicine, advertised to cure any or all the ills that flesh is heir to, and intended to fill the pockets of its proprietors. It is not a talisman, whose possession insures health to its possessor without the intervention of either sense or reason. Medical Inhalation is one of these things.

Medical Inhalation is simply and solely a method of taking medicines by inhaling or breathing them into the lungs, instead of swallowing them into the stomach. By Inhalation, the proper medicines are applied directly to the seat of the disease, in the nose, throat or lungs; and it is clear to every reasoning person how peculiarly applicable Inhalation is in the disorders of the organs named. If you have scalded or burned the surface of the body, or wounded any limb or member, you do not swallow the remedy intended to heal the disorganized tissue. On the contrary, you apply it directly to the seat of the wound or injury. Why, then, when suffering from catarrh of the nasal passages or throat, or afflicted with ulceration of the lungs, should you rely on medicines taken into the stomach?

Medical Inhalation not only applies the proper healing remedies to the seat of the disease, but it applies the remedy in the gaseous or vaporous form, in which form, as is well known, medicines act most powerfully. How much greater, for example, is the effect of a drachm of chloroform, when inhaled or breathed, than many times the quantity when swallowed into the stomach. The same is true of chlorine, of iodine, and of many other substances. By Inhalation the medicine is not poured into the stomach, and thence sent wandering through the system in search of a local one; but by this method the proper remedy is applied directly to the diseased part. In this case, is by the way of the stomach? Physiology teaches us that the membrane, or skin, lining the air-passages of the nose, throat and lungs, is a slightly modified form of the same structure as that which covers the external surface of the body. Why, then, should local treatment be proper and necessary for inflammations, congestions and ulcerations of the one and not be equally so in the case of the other?

Our experience and success in treating diseases of the nose, throat and lungs, demonstrates, beyond all question, that the true scientific treatment of these diseases is that treatment which combines the local effects of medical inhalation with the constitutional effects of systemic remedies, given in the usual way by the stomach. One or both methods must be adopted as the circumstances demand, and such remedies must be employed as the experience and judgment of the physician have proved to be proper in each particular case.

MEDICAL ADVOCATES OF INHALATION.

Physicians who were educated twenty years ago or more, and who have not kept up with the advance in medical science, have very little idea of the great importance of all leading medical writers now give to Medical Inhalation in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. To such an extent is this true that no patient should intrust his case to any physician who has not prepared and thoroughly equipped with everything necessary for the administering of the proper remedies by the method of Inhalation.

The numerous cures effected by Inhalation in cases seemingly past all help, and the uniform success attending its use in diseases of the respiratory organs, renders it obligatory on every honest physician to at once apply himself to the study of this method of treatment, or, if that is not possible, he is at least bound to decline to treat such cases.

Among the most eminent physicians of the age who are fully acquainted to the value of Medical Inhalation in these diseases are the following: The celebrated Dr. Burdon-Saunders; Dr. La Roche, of the Paris Academy of Medicine; Dr. Frederick Langhans, of Berlin; Dr. Klebs, and Tommasini-Crudeli; Sir Archibald Dickson, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. Richter, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Gordon Buck, Prof. Albert Scherret, the celebrated Dr. H. H. Jackson, the venerable Dr. Robert Dickinson, Prof. Thierfelder, Spencer Wells, Dr. Hutton Flagg, Dr. G. P. Wood, Dr. F. F. Wood, and Hitzig, Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Richard Thompson, Dr. R. S. Carpenter, Dr. Anstie, Hall, Fuller, Lancereaux, Krause, Huguonin, Heller, Ortolan, Cerrigan, Fenwick and many others. With scarcely a single exception every medical authority of eminence recognizes the wonderful potency of this new method, and the coming generation of physicians are certain to be thoroughly educated therein. At present it is only a few physicians here and there who have made "Diseases of Respiration" a life study that are fitted in any way to employ the wonderful resources of Medical Inhalation in the cure of these diseases.

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

For five years the celebrated Dr. J. H. Bennett was pathologist to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and in his great work on "Consumption" he makes the following statement: During this period I made upwards of 300 post-mortem examinations of persons dying from various diseases, and I was constantly meeting with cases in which I found cavities in the lungs from consumption, which had evidently healed up or cleared years before the death of the subject. Nature did not seem to have been successful in restoring the wasted lung-substance, but the cavities were dried up, the progress of the disease arrested, and the subject lived for years, with diminished lung power it is true, but otherwise in good health.

CONSULTATION FREE.

(i. e. for only a few minutes.)

OFFICE HOURS:

Dr. W. N. Davis, Los Angeles, 3 to 6 p.m.

Dr. W. H. Davis, Los Angeles, 9 to 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

N.B.—Professional calls answered from Los Angeles office at all hours.

DRS. DAVIS & DAVIS,

454 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Branch office, over Jones's Fair, Colorado st., Pasadena.

GRAND AUCTION SALE! WEST COAST LAND CO., San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Incorporated March 27, 1886. Capital, \$500,000.

DIRECTORS: GEO. G. PERKINS, San Francisco. J. A. HARRIS, San Francisco. ISAAC GOLDTHREE, San Luis Obispo. R. E. JACK, San Luis Obispo. C. H. PHILLIPS, San Luis Obispo.

OFFICERS: JOHN L. HOWARD, President. ISAAC GOLDTHREE, Vice-President. R. E. JACK, Treasurer. C. H. PHILLIPS, Secretary and Manager.

The West Coast Land Company are now offering in subdivisions

THE PASO ROBLES RANCH, Of 20,400 acres, less 6000 acres sold to settlers in the past four months.

THE SANTA YSABEL RANCH, Of 20,200 acres.

THE EUREKA RANCH, Of 11,000 acres.

And 12,000 acres of the HUER-HUERO RANCH, all lying in a body, on the S. P. R. R., at its terminus in SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

About March 22d (for date see later advertisement) the balance of the PASO ROBLES RANCH, consisting of town lots in Templeton, 800 acres in 5 to 12 acre lots adjoining Templeton, and 14,000 acres in ranch subdivisions.

Also, 2100 acres of the HUER-HUERO RANCH, in 20 subdivisions.

These are all agricultural and fruit lands, in quality equal to any in the State, with an average annual rainfall exceeding that of Santa Clara county, and

REQUIRE NO IRRIGATION.

Title, U. S. Patent, and to be free and clear of all incumbrances.

TERMS OF SALE—Lots in Templeton, cash, U. S. gold coin. All other tracts on third cash, balance in four equal payments, at 2, 3, 4 and 5 years; interest 6 percent per annum. The mortgage tax paid by the mortgagee, make the interest about 4 percent net to the purchaser. An additional charge will be made of \$5, for deed in sale of town lots, and \$25 in other cases, for expenses of sale, including making and recording all papers. Schedule price of ranch subdivisions average \$20 an acre; of 5 to 12 acre lots, \$30 an acre.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, providing that no bid will be entertained at less than 50 percent of schedule price. Ten percent of cash payments (but in no case less than \$100) required at fall of hammer; 30 days to complete sale.

Parties going from Los Angeles take P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamers from San Pedro to San Luis Obispo; from San Francisco, take 8:30 a.m. daily train, S. P. R. R. Templeton. Parties wishing to inspect said lands with a view to purchase at the auction, or any of the company's lands at private sale, will be shown the property free of charge by applying at the company's office in Templeton. Maps of all the ranch subdivisions, of Templeton, of the 5 to 12 acre suburban lots, and a general map showing the location of the company's lands, with a new descriptive catalogue, are in press and will be sent free on application after the 25th inst. (February, 1887). Address

C. H. PHILLIPS, Manager, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Unclassified.

PIANOS

TUNING AND REPAIRING. PIANOS PACKED AND MOVED.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

FOR CASH OR ON INSTALLMENTS.

JOHN W. GARDNER,

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,

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—AGENT FOR—

"STEINWAY," "CHICKERING,"

"STECK," "KNABE,"

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And many other leading makes of Pianos.

"STORY & CLARK," "KIMBALL," "TABER,"

And other Organs.

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ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED. LOWEST PRICES.

—ORGANS

Citrus Fair at Colton!

—ON MARCH 11 & 12, 1887.

Everyone is invited to attend this exhibition of the beautiful citrus products of Colton.

Excursion Rates: Round-trip, Los Angeles to Colton, \$2.50.

Leave Los Angeles, 8:30 a.m., March 11; leave Colton on return, 10 p.m. Tickets good returning for three days on all Southern Pacific trains.

Our fruits are unsurpassed. Our orchards are marvels of beauty and cleanliness.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The large and steadily increasing subscription list of the OVERLAND MONTHLY throughout Southern California, and the cordial welcome extended to the magazine by all classes alike, give the managers of the enterprise good reason to believe that the time has come for the permanent establishment of an office in Los Angeles city to strengthen the literary and business relations of the magazine in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and the southwest. In pursuance of plans definitely formed several months ago, THE OVERLAND MONTHLY has opened an office in rooms 56 and 57, Baker block, under charge of Mr. A. A. Bynon, of Los Angeles, and Mr. F. W. Stowell, of our San Francisco office. The general manager of the magazine is at present visiting Los Angeles, and will make a tour of observation throughout the extensive territory to be reached from our Los Angeles office, establishing sub-agencies, gathering material for future magazine articles, and securing new contributors to write important outdoor and descriptive studies of permanent interest to all the readers of the magazine. Articles are now in preparation for publication, also quite a selection of fine houses, full of fruits, shrubbery, etc. A few very desirable ranches, well improved, with bearing fruits of all kinds, near the city. Also a large variety of very desirable lots in all parts of the city. We can show you as desirable a property as any person in the city, and as cheap.

N. B. Please save this for future reference.

TOURISTS—We can sell and re-sell for you property so as to make your expenses while here. Consult your best interest, and call on us.

L. H. WHITSON & CO.

---KERCKHOFF-CUZNER---

Mill & Lumber Comp'y,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, DOORS, BLINDS, WINDOWS,

MOULDINGS, LATH, PICKETS, SHINGLES.

Cor. Alameda and Macy sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Have the largest stock in Southern California of Eastern hard woods, such as Oak, Pine, Ash, Walnut and Poplar, which we will sell at San Francisco prices. Also Parquet Flooring, made of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut and Ash, in a variety of patterns.

DO NOT READ! O I C

HERE IS A CHANCE TO INVEST MY MONEY SO AS TO MAKE A GOOD

profit, safe and sure. Look at the following bargains offered. Reflect and investigate. "Hold there! whither bound?" "To the Chicago and California Land Co., 30 S. Spring st."

\$45 lots on monthly installments, \$30 cash, \$15 monthly, without interest; all very choice, only \$150 each; will double in value inside one year. Also 5 and 10 acre tracts, suitable for subdivision. Also quite a selection of fine houses, full of fruits, shrubbery, etc. A few very desirable ranches, well improved, with bearing fruits of all kinds, near the city. Also a large variety of very desirable lots in all parts of the city. We can show you as desirable a property as any person in the city, and as cheap.

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L. H. WHITSON

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THE TIMES is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish the dispatches of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world.

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Temple and New High streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

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The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT MCFARLAND,
Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Mr. Beecher living at 3 o'clock this morning, but not expected to live more than a few hours.... The Italian bark Carlotta given up for lost.... The dead bodies of fifty miners recovered from a colliery in Belgium.... Trains now bound in Canada.... Jaguarine defeats E. N. Jennings in a sword contest.... Death of one of the founders of the Knights of Labor.... A steamer wrecked on the New Jersey coast.... Death of Commodore Lull.... Dynamiters at work in France.... Death of the United States Consul-General at Constantinople.... Senator Williams appeals to the President to appoint an Interstate Commerce Commissioner from the Pacific Coast.... Accident on the Iron Mountain road near De Soto, Mo.... More accounts of suffering at the Topolobampo colony.... Outlook for the wheat crop in the Mississippi Valley.... Western Union's new cable laid from Port Costa to Benicia.... Senators Stanford and Hearst urge the President to again nominate J. Marion Brooks.... Plan of the Atchison road for crossing New Jersey.... The West Virginia Senatorship.... Death of Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother.... Clearing-house reports.... Great fire at Hudson, Wis.

L. H. HAWKINS, attorney for the Topolobampo, who has just reached Benson, on his way back from the Mexican Utopia, tells a sorrowful tale, as recorded in our telegraphic columns. Topolobampo must lie somewhere between Purgatory and Sheol.

SAN FRANCISCO has obtained her appropriation of \$350,000 for a starter on a Government building, and is correspondingly happy. The bill was slipped through Congress in the last hours of the session, and during the temporary absence of Holman of Indiana.

SAN JOSE has divided into factions and is engaged in a pitched battle over the comparative merits of cable and electric roads. Let our neighbor up country follow the example of Los Angeles, and take both. If the controversy is fought to a bitter end, perhaps she will get neither.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has just completed the stretching of its new copper wire from Chicago to San Francisco. It is well known that copper is a better conductor of the electric current than iron or steel, and less subject to distracting influences. Henceforward we may look for fewer breaks in the service, caused by storms in the interior.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements for a fast mail service between the East and Southwest, whereby points all along the line will be benefitted. The carrying time between New York and Los Angeles will be reduced about 24 hours. It is time that Vilas should get up and shake himself, if he is going to save his good name in this neck o' woods.

The San Francisco Post thinks that "if Philadelphia should be laid in ashes some morning by an enemy, she would deserve it for her crime in keeping that small-souled, unpatriotic obstructionist (Sam Randall) where he can make his deadenine influence felt." And all this because Randall has been sitting on the Coast Fortifications Bill for two years. Samivel, Samivel, we wouldn't a-thought it!

COMPLAINT is made, and with much justice, that, when a street railway company is allowed to cut down a street considerably in laying its track, it ought to be obliged to reduce the entire street to the same level. Numerous places in Los Angeles can be cited where the railroad track runs literally in a trench, the roadway being anywhere from a foot to three feet higher on each side. Such places become traps for unwary passers at night, and occasionally cause most serious accidents.

AND now comes an irrelevant western paper, claiming that the earthquake beats Sam Jones all hollow as a worker of sudden conversions. A gentleman who was stopping in Nice at the time of the recent seismic disturbance says: "I have a vivid recollection of the way in which the panic-stricken men and the screaming women behaved after the first shock. Beyond all, I recall the terror of a Russian who was stopping at my hotel. He dashed out of his bedroom almost naked, shrieking: 'I call heaven to witness, I am not an atheist!'"

The Railroad's Argument.

In the Sacramento Record-Union of last Saturday appears a five-column article from the pen of Creed Haymond, devoted to the Interstate Commerce law. At the outset Mr. Haymond candidly says that he has been requested by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to furnish an interpretation and construction of sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the act, "in order," he naively adds, "that it may conform to these provisions in its operations."

This article, then, prepared by a railroad attorney and appearing in the railroad's newspaper, may be taken as an *ex cathedra* statement from a railroad standpoint. As such it is more important and will attract wider notice than the average newspaper review of a new law.

We have read Mr. Haymond's brief, which he presents before the bar of public opinion at the solicitation of his client, and we are bound to confess that it is very interesting. It is clean-cut in diction, and dispassionate in argument, but, likewise, very lawyer-like, very specious, and we apprehend that it will prove as little convincing to the public mind as the average special plea of a paid attorney. Nevertheless, if Mr. Haymond presents arguments which seem plausible and fair, he should be met with a sound statement of the case from the opposite side. Doubtless there is already more than one newspaper lance leveled on him; and if he is not unhorsed before the controversy is over it will be a great wonder.

It is not the purpose of this article to enter upon an extended review—much less a refutation—of Mr. Haymond's arguments; but there are several points which may be referred to with interest.

Mr. Haymond acknowledges that the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, grants to the National Government power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes," and says: "It is under this grant of power that Congress finds its authority to enact the law in question, and for the time being we will assume that the grant is broad enough for that purpose, and that the provisions of the sections in question lie within the domain of national legislation." This is a very considerable concession to make at the outset of his argument, but later he refines it away by one of those hair-splittings which are an amusing feature of the legal art. He intimates that, by our forefathers, who placed the regulation of commerce between the States under the control of Congress, "a broad distinction would have been drawn between commerce and transportation. Commerce would have been held to be the interchange or mutual change of goods, productions or property of any kind between nations and individuals, and transportation to be the means by which commerce is carried on." Commerce would then have been controlled by the General Government, and transportation entirely by the States. In other words, our Congressional forefathers would have attempted to control commerce without controlling the means of commerce; would have grasped at the effect, ignoring the cause; would have tried to stop the horse by hanging on to the tail of the cart. Mr. Haymond will have hard work to make us believe that our forefathers were such ninnyes.

Mr. Haymond says he is asked by the Southern Pacific Company whether, under the provisions of section 4 of the act, it would be lawful in any case for a carrier to charge more for a short than for a long haul in the same direction, the shorter haul being included within the longer. He lays down the proposition, which will hardly be disputed, that "the right of a common carrier to a reasonable and just compensation has always been admitted at common law. It is property right, and, like all other property rights, it is protected by the National Constitution against assaults either by the national or State government. The Act of Congress under consideration clearly and expressly recognizes this right by the declaration in the first section of the Act that charges for such service shall be 'reasonable and just.'" He then enters upon a somewhat lengthy argument to show that, under the exigencies of competition, a railroad may be compelled to haul freight over a long distance at an actual loss or fail to secure the freight altogether. These long-haul cut rates he considers no criterion as to a fair compensation, and rounds out his argument thus:

I am of the opinion that under the Act in question there is no absolute prohibition against charging more for a short than for a long haul in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance. The leading question will always be whether the rate charged is just and reasonable, and made without any undue or unjust discrimination against any person or locality, or without unreasonable preference or advantage in favor of any person or locality.

Thus, with a single flourish of his legal right hand, he waives the whole intent and application of the Interstate Commerce law. Strange that it never occurred to the railroad attorney that a railroad company must make enough at least to pay its expenses; that, if it carries freight long distances for less than the transportation is worth, it must charge enough more on the short hauls to make up the deficit, and that, with this condition of its tariff, it is extorting money from one set of people to enrich another set. Perhaps railroads, which are so prone to work for little or nothing for the people at their termini, need protection against their own generosity on business rivalry, or whatever it may be called. Perhaps it

is the province of Government to say that they must accept a fair compensation for the long haul as well as for the short. In this event there would be no perversion of the natural channels of traffic, and all of the lines would be literally obliged to make money.

There is one other striking feature in Mr. Haymond's brief, and that is his appeal to the controversial doctrines of States rights and a strong government. He says:

If the carrier, whether it be by rail or wagon, is engaged in interstate transportation, and amenable alone to national legislation, a serious question would arise as to how far the States, or any of them, might exercise control over the means by which such business is conducted. If this Act be constitutional, and the Southern Pacific Company is engaged in interstate commerce, it follows, as has been said before, to a certainty that no law of the State of California taxing any of the cars or personal property used in such business, or imposing any license or hindrance upon the same, can be upheld. It will also follow that every foreign corporation which enters the State of California and engages in such traffic, may do so without the consent of the State, and even against its will.

These are but few of the consequences which will flow from a liberal interpretation of the National Constitution and the broad construction of the implied powers. That the American people have looked forward to the establishment of a National Government, clothed with all these powers, I have no doubt, and when the representatives of a section of the country which once stood as a unit against the exercise of such powers, by their votes in Congress, sustain and uphold them, the hour is near at hand when the hopes of those who believe in a strong national government are to be realized; when State lines shall be virtually obliterated; State sovereignty cease to exist, and the once sovereign States bear about the same relation to the National Government which counties now do to the State.

It is hardly necessary to attempt a refutation of this somewhat startling prognostication. Nobody believes it; not even Mr. Haymond himself. It is merely a red rag waved in the face of the old States Rights Bill.

The Legislature.

It does not appear as if the Legislature were going to accomplish enough at this session to pay for the salt they consume on their celery. Most of the members, judging from their actions, are mere puerile obstructionists, utterly lacking in a comprehension of the needs of a great State, and manifesting no disposition to inform themselves. There is much that could be done to advantage, and much that cannot be left undone without great detriment to the State. The road laws, for example, need modification in many respects; the machinery under which municipal corporations are run ought to be given a more practical turn; railroad companies should be brought under the control of law in some way; reform in the judiciary in certain portions of the State, and so far as relates to the Supreme Court, is loudly called for. But so far as understood at present, very little is expected to be done at this session. It is boldly asserted, around the legislative halls that Chris Buckley is a chief factor in almost every measure that is proposed; and that, in response to any inquiry concerning a bill the law-maker (?) propounds the counter one: "Have you seen Buckley?" Nothing of interest, it is said, can be done without the cooperation of Buckley. Buckley must be seen, or there is little hope of a measure. This, if true, is a condition of things which awakens some practical reflections. Would it not be better to confer on Mr. Buckley sole legislative powers? It would be a cheaper method of making laws. The Constitution might need a little amending to give a practical effect to this new method; but it would not be enlarging the powers Mr. Buckley already exercises. With the unreserved consent of a majority of the so-called law-makers of Sacramento, Mr. Buckley is able now to say what shall and what shall not be the law of California. Why then put the people to the unnecessary expense and trouble of electing a lot of Assemblymen and Senators every two years? It is worse than foolishness. If we were to rely upon Buckley alone, there would be an undivided responsibility, and we should have better laws, if not more of them, than at present. Besides, it must be humiliating to so great a man as Buckley to operate through others. He ought to be openly and ostensibly clothed with the power which he now exercises, second-hand, as it were; not secretly, or surreptitiously, by any means, but *second-hand*. That kind of power would much better become those kind of men, of less caliber, through whom he is now compelled, under the absurd provisions of our Constitution, to operate. The change suggested is only one of form, and does not relate to the substance of the matter at all. If Mr. Buckley now exercises legislative power by common consent, why should he not be invested with that power openly? The argument is all on his side.

"DR." JAMES HODGES, the seedy socialistic crank, who was hoist by his own dynamite petard at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, on the night of Patti's farewell concert there, was brought up before Police Judge Hornblower on the 2d inst. for preliminary examination. He is represented to have appeared considerably battered and bandaged up, with burnt scars on his face, a hand in a sling, and a general air about him of having been beat with tanbark and drawn through a knothole. He had on the same old threadbare suit of dirty black that he wore on the night of his bomb-firing fiasco; he also wore "a cool, self-possession air," and a paper collar. Testimony was adduced to prove his murderous intent, whereupon his counsel, Lawyer McCrea, jumped up on end and protested. He considered it probable that Hodges had gone to the opera

house merely with the innocent purpose of "letting off a firecracker for the amusement of the audience." The court thought the dimensions and explosive character of the firecracker rather formidable, and held the prisoner in \$10,000 to answer to the charges of assault to murder and arson. A conviction will do this particular crank good, and also prove a needed warning to cranks, dynamiters and murderous socialists in general.

THE officers of the Los Angeles Pomological Society are making a strenuous effort to secure the next biennial meeting of the American Horticultural Society for this city or county. At the last meeting of the society, held in Cleveland, in July, 1886, it was decided to meet somewhere in California during 1888. Los Angeles, as the center of the best horticultural section of the United States, is just the place for this assemblage. It should be held here by all means. Can't the Board of Trade, which is usually far-seeing in such matters, do something to help the project along?

STATE SENATOR BOWERS, writing from Sacramento to a Riverside paper, says: "A good joke was perpetrated here the other day. There was a very heavy frost on Friday morning of last week. The park was white, and on the broad railing of the steps leading up the slope on the main thoroughfare to the Capitol some wag had written in large letters in the frost: 'This is the northern citrus belt,' and the joke stuck until noon." Doubtless the Sacramento folks thought it the most frigid levity. An ice way to play it on the n. c. b., surely!

A MINNESOTA legislative chaplain has done an original thing. He has prayed for the reporters, and thereby made himself famous. He said:

"And now, dear Lord, bless the reporters, whose nimble pens scratch our every word almost before it is uttered. Like Thyself, they are omnipresent and almost omnipotent. They are the eyes and ears of the nation, and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, where they are there. They meet us in the jungles of America, they waylay us in the solitary cañons of Colorado, and when, at length, we find the latitude of the magnetic pole, behold, they are there! May their light and goodness be equal to their power, and when the general assembly of Heaven convenes, let not the reporters be excluded. Amen."

So mote it be!

Big Circus Pay Rolls.

(Boston Herald.)
The salary list of a good-sized circus runs anywhere from \$500 to \$1500 a day. Forepaugh's pay roll calls for the latter amount, and the list of the Barnum show is claimed to be even higher. These figures include the pay of performers, agents, hostlers, canvasmen, grooms and trainmen, or "razor backs," as the latter are facetiously called. Of course, the performers get the most money. Last season the Barnum people paid an English trio of the trapeze performers, Lolo, Lola and Sylvester—the latter a woman—\$250 a week and their expenses. Forepaugh pays William Showles, the bareback rider, \$250 a week, and yet has some equestrians in his employ who draw as low as \$25 or \$30 weekly. Acrobats are always well paid when their act is graceful and diverting. They generally travel in teams of two and three, and do what are known as "brother acts." The three Lamartine brothers, for instance, draw \$150 a week from Forepaugh's pay clerk. Many of these performers do two or three different acts, and, indeed, they will tackle almost anything, from a flying horse to a horizontal bar, and have all are good tumblers and leapers, easily and advantageously used in "the grand tumbling and finale," so familiar to circus-goers. There are many groups of performers who engage for a few weeks, and have all are doing a daring act of some novel kind or often able to get \$300 or \$500 a week. Clowns are exceedingly plentiful, and may be engaged as low as \$20 a week. Bill, good jester, like Billy Burke, vocal solo, Charley Madden and Johnny Conrad get \$75 a week.

Blew Him In.

(Sacramento Record-Union.)
A young man who arrived from the East yesterday morning, en route to Los Angeles, concluded to use the few hours intervening before the train left for the South in an inspection of the capital city. During his walk he fell in with a "top and bottom" operator, who introduced himself as a contractor and builder of Los Angeles, consequently a local acquaintance, and having found out that the traveler was a painter by trade, he intimated that just now he wanted some painters. The traveler felt upon this trap, congratulating himself upon his good luck, and, having been introduced to one of the "customs of California," a shake for the drinks, which, of course, was only an opening wedge for more, he was well on his way when he was "blown in" by a "fair wind," and the traveler lost \$30. He was more disgusted over the loss of the good prospects he thought were before him than at the loss of the money, but went on to Los Angeles with his wisdom teeth sharpened a little.

Woman's Relief Corps Entertainment.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Frank Bartlett Post will give an entertainment at Good Templar Hall tomorrow evening, of which the following is the programme: Opening address, Rev. T. K. Noble, past department chaplain; instrumental solo, Miss Popplewell; recitation, J. C. Bell; vocal solo, Miss Smith; vocal solo, Mr. Hawthorne; recitation, Miss Bessie Bell; vocal solo, Mr. Huber; instrumental solo, Miss May Martin; recitation, little Lillie Clement; refreshments and dancing. Admission, 50 cents; children half price.

Pullman Passengers.

For San Francisco: James Mackay, David Livingstone, C. N. Harding, W. S. Maxwell, C. J. Smith, Lena Edding, T. D. Fox, W. H. Pier, G. H. Christian, G. Lyon, L. Parkinson, A. C. Wormley, W. A. Chessman, C. W. Sher, C. P. Harding, W. Converse, Mrs. Colton, H. Richard, A. Russell, T. D. Parkinson, Mrs. Nattick, Mrs. Bland, K. H. Stevens, A. H. Jones, J. M. Corbet, W. L. Locke, A. Bradford, G. W. Baldwin, S. McEnilla.

Typographical Delegate.

At a meeting of the Typographical Union yesterday, W. J. Buckingham was elected a delegate to the International Typographical Union, which convenes in Buffalo next June. Mr. Buckingham has for some time held the "ad cases" in THE TIMES office. He is a printer of long and favorable standing in Los Angeles, and will represent his constituency.

The Last Resort.

(Baltimore American.)
If all the other schemes for coast defenses fail, we can build a few forts with the surplus coast defense bills which sanguine congressmen are piling up in the floor of the Capitol.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Henry Ward Beecher's Life at Its Close.

The Plymouth Pastor's Condition this Morning.

His Physicians Pronounce His Case Entirely Hopeless.

Death Liable to Occur at Any Moment—Sunday Scenes About the Clergyman's Residence in Brooklyn—Popular Expressions of Deep Sorrow.

By Telegram to The Times.

NEW YORK, March 6.—[By the Associated Press.] At 8 p.m. Henry Ward Beecher's condition remains without noticeable change. He is yet unconscious and is said to be slowly sinking. He moves his right hand occasionally. Long before daylight this morning it was noticed that many more people were on the streets than usual in the vicinity of the Beecher residence, and by 8 o'clock there was quite a crowd, eagerly looking for the first bulletins. At 9 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

"Mr. Beecher is about the same. No change since last night. The first bulletin was signed by Dr. W. S. Searle, the Beecher's family physician, and as it was posted on the doorpost, the people crowded on the stoop to read it. There was a feeling of thankfulness plainly visible on their countenances that the life of the illustrious divine was still spared; and, as the day advanced, the throng on the sidewalks of Clarke and Hicks streets, rendered the streets almost impassable. In the crowd were people of every station, from the millionaire to the prosperous tradesman and poor laborer. The expressions of sympathy and condolence that were heard on all sides only made another powerful indication of the high esteem in which the Plymouth pastor is held by all classes. During the morning, scores of carriages drove past the house, and the occupants of many alighted and walked up to the bulletin and then departed, while others left cards with the attendants. Those who were more intimately acquainted were admitted into the house and made inquiries personally, but only the immediate family were allowed in the sick chamber. There was, however, an exception in the case of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who was admitted into Mr. Beecher's presence.

ALL HOPES GIVEN UP.

At 11 o'clock the following bulletin was posted:

"Prof. W. Hulmuth, of New York, in consultation, freely confirms the opinion of the physicians that Mr. Beecher is gradually sinking. He may, however, live for some days. That all hope was given up was plainly indicated by this and the remark of Rev. Mr. Talmage, 'It is very serious,' as he passed out. Rev. Mr. Halliday conducted the services at Plymouth Church this morning, and the 11 o'clock bulletin was read to that congregation. The effect of it was noticeable on the congregation by the number of handkerchiefs in use, and the stifled sobs of many. At the church of Dr. Talmage the scene, after the reverend gentleman's prayer, was almost as affecting. At 3:30 p.m. this bulletin appeared:

"No sign of pain or consciousness of any kind. Death is considered certain, but at day it is not probable that he will live for an indefinite time, probably today."

Since the doctors informed the members of the family that it was only a question of time for the end, they remained in the sick chamber awaiting the result. The oldest daughter, wife of Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Stamford, Ct., arrived at the house on Saturday night, and her husband and two children. The other members of the family in the house are Mr. Beecher's eldest son, his wife and two daughters and his son, W. C. Beecher, and his wife, who live at Columbia. Their son Herbert, who has been telegraphed to San Francisco for, is on his way between Portland, Or., and San Francisco. He is not expected to reach New York in time to see his father alive. He will not reach San Francisco till tomorrow (Monday), and then he has a week's ride before he can reach home.

CONDITION OF THE PATIENT.

The condition of Mr. Beecher has not materially changed during the day. He is in a deep comatose state, from which he cannot be aroused, and from which he will never probably rally. He is lying quietly, like one in the deepest sleep, and gives no indications of pain or uneasiness. His pulse varies from 90 to 100. At one time, for several hours, it intermitted two or three times in each minute, but this evening it has remained quite regular and quite hard and full. His temperature has ranged from 100 to 100.4, and at present stands at 100.4. His respirations number about 30 to the minute. The body and extremities are equally warm. He is unable to swallow, and has some what livid hue. He is unable to speak or swallow anything except small quantities of liquid, which must be cautiously administered to prevent choking. All three medical advisers are in full and entire concord as to the nature and location of the disease, its present status, the remedial measure to be employed, and as to the progress of the case. It is their opinion that the history of today confirms the opinion they have entertained from the beginning, that recovery is not to be hoped for; that, though the effusion of blood into the brain is now stopped, a fresh hemorrhage may at any time occur and speedily end life; that this is not likely to happen, so far as present indications are concerned, and should it not occur, that his life may be spared yet several days; how long depends on his endurance and strength of constitution. No one except Mrs. Beecher and her children are allowed to visit his bedside.

MONDAY MORNING.

GRADUALLY SINKING.
At 11 o'clock, Mr. Beecher's condition was reported unchanged, save for a gradual sinking to the inevitable end. Gen. Horatio King left the house at that hour, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Beecher would die during the night or morning. William C. Beecher is reported to express the opinion that his father would not be alive after 3 o'clock this morning. Many people, anxious to hear the latest news of the dying divine, are congregated on the sidewalk in front of his house.

THE TRIPLE ANNIVERSARY.

St. Clair McKelway, managing editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, says that preliminary steps were being taken to celebrate a triple anniversary of the events in Beecher's life. The celebration was to have taken place in September, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This is the fiftieth year of Mr. Beecher's marriage, the fiftieth of his ordination to the ministry, and the fortieth of his pastorate of Plymouth Church. Had the beloved pastor lived, his congregation and friends would have celebrated these events in a big jubilee.

PRACTICALLY A DEAD MAN.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Morning.—Up to 3 a.m. no report has been received from Mr. Beecher. Dr. Hammond said last night: "Beecher will never be conscious again. There is absolutely no hope. He may die in two hours and he may last a couple of

days longer, but death is certain. The paralysis of the entire left side is now complete. Nothing rises from the chest, and a state of coma, but suffers no pain, or at least is conscious of none. The patient is now merely a breathing machine. Practically he is a dead man."

PATTI'S FETTER.

How the Little Lame Artist Brought Luck to the Diva.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Mme. Patti, the diva, carries about with her a fetish in the shape of a silver dime, polished smooth on one side and bearing the inscription: "From Marion to Patti." The Marion referred to is a Miss Foster, a little lame artist in Philadelphia, who has fought a brave fight with poverty and misfortune. She was found by a Press reporter, seated in the crippled chair, and which is the only means by which she can move about, busy painting a water-color picture of Patti's castle in Wales.

"How did you first become known to Mme. Patti?" Miss Foster was asked. "Through a mere accident. It happened that Brignoli wished to present his picture to her on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her operatic debut, and gave me the order for it. I worked at the portrait faithfully, but before it was finished and before the occasion arrived, poor Brignoli died. However, I knew what his wish was, and when the time came I presented the picture to Mme. Patti with a little note explaining the circumstances, and begging her to accept it in memory of her lost friend. In return I received a very kind invitation to call, and the meeting resulted in a friendship that has brought nothing but sunshine into my life."

"But why does Patti consider you a good genius?" asked the Press correspondent. "I don't know," replied Miss Foster, showing her even white teeth in a merry laugh, "but Madame Patti says that the year 1884 was the luckiest of her existence, and she knew I brought the luck. At that time the dawn of domestic happiness began to brighten her life, and she was also making \$10,000 a week, a salary conducive to cheerfulness. She insisted upon my being behind the scenes every night that she sang in New York, and she always kissed me for luck just before she went on the stage. I am to be the luckiest of her friends in New York in a fortnight, when she will carry off this picture of her home in Wales," concluded Miss Foster, with a glowing eulogy on the goodness and generosity of her distinguished friend. Miss Foster commenced her artistic career by illuminating dinner and Christmas cards.

From that she began to paint some very beautiful stage pictures, and, in addition, and little by little, as she gained in knowledge, began portraits in oils and crayon heads. George Law and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York, were among her first patrons, and afterwards the Crocks, of California, for whom she executed five family portraits. J. C. Flood, Nilsson, Juch, Sealchil and Mary Anderson gave her orders; so did the Duke of Devonshire, one of her best friends from her own State. Mayor McKinley has sat to her for a portrait. The practical results of the little artist's perseverance and industry are shown in her own self-education and the fact that she lifted a heavy mortgage from her mother's home.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have been paid \$150 for his "Lionel Hall" article in the Nineteenth Century.

Hugh McCaslin, who lives in Donalson, Ill., and is 92 years old, has just had the whooping-cough a second time. His first attack occurred about ninety-one years ago. The friends of Hugh McCaslin are suggesting that the name of Goats Island, San Francisco bay, should be changed to Miller or Joaquin Island, out of regard for the poet's services in securing the observance of Arbor day.

Gen. Grant, in his trip around the world, filled from twelve to fifteen stout little notebooks with a minute diary, recording from day to day his own impressions, and the remarkable experiences which he bore a chief part. Col. Frank Grant is now editing them for publication.

Comstock, the discoverer of the rich Comstock lode, which has made millionaires of a half-dozen Californians and broken-down gamblers of as many thousands, lies buried in the outskirts of Bozeman, Montana Territory. He discovered five of the richest silver mines in Nevada; yet he sold his property for a paltry sum, and, a mere prospector, he lived a life of exposure and hardship, and died in extreme poverty.

Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, although well toward 70 years old, has the heart and spirit of a boy, and Christmas day is to him the most notable of his holidays. He celebrated this year in the Governor's mansion at Springfield, the tree, loaded with presents for all the members of his family, being presided over by his youngest son, himself, a ruddy face, beaming with joy as he distributed gifts to young and old.

Thé Vanishing Surplus.

(New York World.)
The following extraordinary appropriations have been passed by one or both houses of Congress, or received the favorable consideration of committees during the present session:

Coast defense and guns (passed Senate)..... \$21,000,000
Refunding to States direct war tax (passed Senate)..... 18,000,000
River and Harbor Bill (in Senate)..... 10,500,000
Mexican consular honors (both houses)..... 5,000,000
Dependent pensions (both houses)..... 25,000,000
Heavy armored ships (Hale Bill)..... 15,400,000
Big guns and mortars (Sanford Bill)..... 40,000,000
Ten cruisers (Cameron bill)..... 21,800,000

Total..... \$156,700,000

This enormous sum is in addition to the regular appropriations which aggregated \$299,000,000 for the current year—an increase of \$55,000,000 within ten years.

Refined Cruelty.

(Rural California.)
The Los Angeles Times, with refined cruelty, asks the projectors of the Northern Citrus Belt to name one or two commission houses that are in California, and to name one or two commission houses anywhere else handled Northern California oranges, for the reason that Northern California oranges do not grow oranges in merchantable quantities. They hold a good many citrus fairs up there, and indulge in a great deal of talk about what they can do, but they fail to show up any fruit. Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties alone will ship two thousand carloads of prime oranges to market this season; Northern California will not ship a single carload anywhere. That is the whole case in a nut-shell.

A County Overrun With Rats.

(Louisville Special, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
J. Whips, of Liberty, Casey county, Ky., who has just arrived in the city, says that a singular epidemic has prevailed among the cats, which has carried off every feline in the county. There seems to have been a sort of cat cholera, which kills the animals and tabbies at a great rate. The result is that the good people of Casey county are overrun with rats, and the rodents are eating everything up, and the people are willing to pay a good price for mousetraps to get rid of the pests.

Cheap Sermons.

(Central Christian Advocate.)
A certain firm in Kansas City, according to the interior, is sending out circulars offering to supply sermons to ministers at the "low rate of 80 cents per week." Such clerical appropriations, which aggregated the ministry of this country, and any minister who finds it necessary to accept offers of this kind has missed his calling. He ought to step out of the pulpit to make room for worlther men.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Serious Railway Accident in Missouri.

An Express Train Plunges Into a Boiling Torrent.

A Car With Twenty Passengers Carried Down the Stream.

Most of the Victims Finally Rescued—An Immense Amount of Mail Matter Lost—A Cloudburst the Cause of the Accident.

By Telegram to The Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—[By The Associated Press.] The railway accident on the Iron Mountain Railway near Desoto, Mo., which was very briefly referred to late last night, while not being at all unusual in regard to fatal casualties, proves to have been quite remarkable in respect to several circumstances which attended it. It occurred after 10 o'clock, and was occasioned by the giving way under the train of the trestle which crossed Joachim Creek at that point. The train was the Texas express and consisted of baggage, express, and mail cars, smoker, two passenger coaches and four sleepers, carrying about 130 passengers. A heavy rain had fallen all day, and the creek was much swollen. At Hemutite, the first station this side of the trestle, the engineer received orders to run cautiously, as the rain had been heavy and the creek was out of its bank.

Engineer Kelly says he ran slowly beyond that point, and both he and his fireman, Thomas Hach, watched the track very carefully. As he approached the trestle Kelly observed that the track was entirely straight and level, showing nothing wrong, and he went on without the slightest fear or hesitation; but when his engine reached about the middle of the trestle he felt the whole structure sinking beneath him. In an instant he opened the valve operating the air-brakes its full width, and brought the train to a quick stop that the front end of one of the cars was crushed in by the sudden shock. This saved the coaches, but the baggage, mail, express and smoking cars went into the raging torrent below, carrying with them all aboard.

Engineer Kelly and Fireman Hach went down with the engine and were submerged in the flood. Kelly, in his struggles to free himself, found that one of his feet was held fast, but at the same instant, and just as he realized that he must drown, the engine turned over. His foot was released and he came to the surface. Seizing a passing log, he clung to it, and in a few moments swept down the torrent and lodged against a tree, 150 yards below. With scarcely strength enough to move, he chafed his legs and arms around a limb of the tree. He became unconscious, and was not restored until two or three hours afterward. He had been taken from the tree, and found himself kindly cared for in a house in Victoria. His face and head were severely cut. Two of his toes were cut from one of his feet, and he is badly bruised in various parts of the body. He will recover.

Fireman Hach was carried about 500 yards down the creek, and in a mass of brush or drift, and was rescued soon after the flood subsided. The postal-car was swept away some distance, and, as the water rushed through it from end to end, the mail was literally washed out, and it is now scattered over miles of territory or imbedded in the mud of the creek. It is regarded as a total loss, the whole of it being completely soaked and the addresses of letters obliterated. Postal Clerks McCullough, Shaffer and Ryan were badly bruised and almost drowned, and, being stripped for work, they lost their clothes and trunks, and watches and about \$250 in money, which were carried away by the flood.

The smoker, which is said to have contained some 30 persons, was swept down about 300 feet below the trestle, and its occupants are believed to have been saved. They succeeded in getting outside of the car, and clung to its top until they were rescued. There is some doubt about the baggage and express messenger being saved. But late dispatches from the wreck say that no trainmen were lost.

The cause of the unprecedented flood is believed to have been a cloudburst, which took place late in the evening, and filled the creek, which runs between the rugged hills for miles, so full that it became a raging torrent, with a current of over 25 miles per hour, and swept away everything before it.

A full list of the casualties cannot be obtained, but aside from Henry Byron, of Jamestown, N. Y., who was fatally injured in the smoker, and Byrnes, a brakeman, who had a foot disabled, no one other than those mentioned above were in any way seriously injured.

Nearly one-half of those in the smoker lost all their clothes, their garments being torn from their persons either in getting out of the car or by the rushing water, through which they were dragged and by a rope. A farmer named Andrew White, of Bailey's station, did heroic work in saving passengers. He swam several times to the smoker, and each time returned with one of the unfortunate who were clinging to the roof of the car. Several of the passengers in the sleepers also aided materially in the work, and Conductor Gulon, of the train, and all of the train crew labored like Trojans in rescuing those in the car.

The mail is said to have been the largest ever sent over the road, and the losses will fall heavily on this city, where about three-quarters of the matter originated. An express package, without anything on it by which it can be identified, containing \$37,000, was found today, and it is not unlikely that others will be discovered in the bed of the creek or in the woods.

The West Virginia Senatorship.
CHARLESTON (W. Va.), March 6.—Gov. Wilson will tomorrow issue his proclamation reconvening the Legislature of this State on the third Wednesday of April next, to consider appropriations of public money for various purposes. The Governor does not refer to the election of a United States Senator, but it is believed that there will be an election, as the work called for cannot be accomplished before the second Tuesday after the meeting. Senator Kenna arrived here from Washington today, and says there is no doubt that the Legislature will have to elect a Senator at its special session, notwithstanding Gov. Wilson thinks otherwise.

Breaking the 20-Mile Record.
PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A race took place at the Elks Club last night, which had ten starters. In which the best previous American record was beaten by three of the men who finished. The race was won by Peter Hegelman, who covered 20 miles in 2 hours, 41 minutes and 32 seconds. The best previous American record for 20 miles was 2 hours, 49 minutes and 27 seconds, by D. Donovan, at Providence, in August, 1879.

A Sword Contest.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—At the Oakland Base-ball Park, this afternoon Jaguarine, the swordswoman, defeated Capt. E. N. Jennings in a mounted sword contest and passage-at-arms on foot, scoring 13 points to her opponent's 9. The contest was witnessed by a large crowd.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Dead Bodies of Fifty Miners Recovered from a Colliery.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—[By Cable.] A dispatch from Mons says that fifty dead bodies, all terribly burned, have been brought to the surface at Furegnon colliery, in which an explosion of fire-damp occurred yesterday. The King has sent the sum of \$3000 to be distributed among the families of the victims.

RESULTS OF THE ALACCE ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, March 6.—The North German Gazette says: "The result of the Alacce elections has strengthened the war party in France. If war should break out the annexed provinces would be mainly responsible."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

PARIS, March 6.—It is semi-officially denied that Gen. Boulanger intends to visit the northeast frontier.

A dynamite cartridge was exploded in an iron foundry at Besenget today by some miscreant. The building was damaged. No arrests have been made.

BULGARIAN REBELS SHOT.

RUSCHUK (Bulgaria), March 6.—Nine officers and civilians concerned in the recent revolt were shot here this morning. The soldiers will be tried tomorrow.

BENNETT'S TRAVELS.

LONDON, March 6.—James Gordon Bennett's yacht Namouna has arrived at Penang. Bennett is on board.

DEATH OF A CONSUL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—Gharid Heah, the United States Consul-General here, died this morning.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Atchison Road to Cross the State of New Jersey.

NEW YORK, March 6.—[By The Associated Press.] The Express-Trenton special says: "The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad wishes to cross New Jersey and Arthur's Kill to Staten Island, and thus reach New York. The Baltimore and Ohio is in the secret and more or less interested. Maps and plans have been prepared and arrangements have been made for obtaining the necessary terminal facilities from the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. Where the new road proposes to enter and cross the latter is unknown, but it will not be by way of Philadelphia. The connection of the road with the Baltimore and Ohio may cause the Atchison to use the tracks and leases of the latter as far as possible. As near as can be learned, the road will come into the State over the Reading as far as Bound Brook. Thence it may go to Perth Amboy over tracks that will be laid by the Baltimore and New York road. It has a right of way from a point near Bound Brook. The Atchison road has arranged to start traffic to and from New York this way by 1898. Surveyors have been quietly at work for some weeks. This was part of the plan to get everything in shape and know exactly what is wanted before the Legislature is appealed to. The Legislature and of the matter thus far has been conducted with great secrecy."

CROP SUMMARY.

The Outlook for Wheat in the Mississippi Valley.

CHICAGO, March 6.—[By The Associated Press.] The following crop summary will be printed in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: "Thus far, reports from the winter wheat belt indicate that the crop is emerging from winter in better shape than last year. The crop is not assured from the resulting damage of storms and bad weather, and still has to pass through a critical period, but as a whole, the outlook must be regarded as more favorable than at the beginning of March of last year. The extremely mild weather of the opening days of last week, followed by cold weather, caused some injury in Illinois and in Indiana. Twenty-three Illinois counties this week report wheat as looking well, while in Brown, Johnson and White counties injury is reported. Thirteen counties of Indiana make very favorable returns. Michigan and Wisconsin the outlook is reported as very favorable. Nearly all the Wisconsin fields have had an ample snow-covering since last November. The weather has been unfavorable in Ohio. The season is well advanced in Missouri, and spring-plowing has commenced. There is no change in the tenor of reports from Kansas. Fully one-half of the counties report a very poor outlook for wheat."

Noted Persons Dead.

DETROIT, March 6.—Mrs. Ruth H. Harmon, 75 years of age, mother of Mrs. Folsom and grandmother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, died at Jackson, Mich., at 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Folsom was with her for some time previous to her death, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland are expected to attend the funeral. She will be buried at Batavia, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Information has been received by relatives in this city of the death, yesterday, of Commodore E. P. Lull of the United States navy, at the Pensacola naval station.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—William Coke, one of the seven men who organized the Knights of Labor, died today of heart failure, aged 68 years.

WASHTON, March 6.—Mrs. Beck, wife of Senator Beck, died in this city this evening.

Vessels Wrecked.

CAMDEN (N. J.), March 6.—It is reported that a steamer bound for northern ports was wrecked off the New Jersey coast during the storm of Thursday last. The ocean beach between Barnegat Inlet and Seaside Park is strewn with wreckage. Southern fruits and early vegetables in crates and barrels are washing ashore in the surf.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Italian bark Carlotta, hence for Queenstown, eighty-eight days out, has been given up as lost by her consignees. She carried a cargo of wheat valued at \$36,000. She had a crew of twelve men.

Western Union's New Wire.

PORT COSTA, March 6.—The Western Union Telegraph Company successfully laid their new cable between here and Benicia today, under direction of Mr. Davis, superintendent of telegraph construction. This cable completes the copper wire constructed between San Francisco and Chicago by the Western Union, and which is the first ever constructed across the continent. The new wire will be worked by the Westlake automatic system.

Fire at Hudson, Wis.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), March 6.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Hudson, Wis., says: "The extensive flouring mill plant of O. Burkhardt, north of this city, was burned this morning. Loss, \$100,000. The mill was valued at \$40,000, and had an insurance of \$17,000. The elevator and warehouse were valued at \$40,000; insured for \$22,500. In the elevator were 35,000 bushels of wheat. A number of smaller buildings were burned. The owner will rebuild at once."

Snow Blockades in Canada.

MONTREAL, March 6.—It has been snowing hard here all day. The Canadian Pacific train, due this morning, is snowed up between this city and Ottawa. The westward-bound train, on the Grand Trunk Railroad is also snowed up near St. Ann's, a short distance west of here. The American trains arrived an hour late. The line is clear between here and Quebec.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Williams Appeals to the President

To Give the Pacific Coast an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Cleveland's Idea About the Political Factions in California.

Senators Hearst and Stanford Call on the Chief Magistrate, and Try to Bolster Up the Shaky Status of J. Marion Brooks.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[By The Associated Press.] Senator Williams called upon the President yesterday and made a final appeal for the appointment of a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission from the Pacific Coast. He said that it made no difference whether a Republican or Democrat was selected for the place, as long as a good man was chosen. He represented to Cleveland the vital interests the people of the Pacific Coast have in the administration of this law, being at the extreme end of the "long-haul," and urged him in strong terms to select one commissioner to represent the interests of California.

The President said that he was afraid to go to California for a commissioner, there being so much contention there relative to appointments. Mr. Williams assured the President that there was no contention in the Republican party relative to the appointment of a commissioner, and he believed that whatever differences had existed in the Democratic party were healed. He would guarantee that there would be no grumbling over any reputable man selected from the Pacific Coast. Mr. Cleveland gave no intimation of his intention to choose a commissioner from that section. Mr. Williams invited the President to visit California this summer, and he replied that he had thought of making the journey, but he did not know whether he would be able to do so.

LABORING FOR BROOKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The Call's special tonight from Washington says: Senators Hearst and Stanford called upon the President this morning, in the interest of J. Marion Brooks, whose nomination to be District Attorney for the Southern District of California was not acted upon by the Senate before adjournment. They assured the President that if he would renominate Brooks he would be confirmed at the next session of Congress.

TOPOLOBAMPO.

Its Horrors Described by More Returning Colonists.

BEXSON (Ariz.), March 6.—[By The Associated Press.] L. H. Hawkins, attorney of the Topolobampo Colony, arrived here this evening. He with his family, Mr. Eaton, a director, with his family, and Mr. Turner, are just from Topolobampo. They all unite in saying that every statement made by Owen about the country and harbor is false; that the lands cannot be irrigated for less than \$400,000; that smallpox prevails there at all seasons of the year and that many have died from it. Mr. Hawkins lost his oldest boy from that disease. Mr. Hawkins says that a patient who died there from smallpox was thrown to the sharks and his parents were not notified of his death till the following day; that poisonous insects and reptiles abound, and the inhabitants of that portion of Sinaloa all say that even an Indian cannot live at Topolobampo during six months of the year. The colonists have no shelter but tents, and the hospital is made of mud. The climate is very unhealthy. At the bay the heat is in the month of February.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Indications.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, March 6.—At 4:37 a.m. today the thermometer registered 45; at 12:07 p.m., 66; at 7:37 p.m., 56. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.11, 30.12, 30.10. Maximum temperature, 68.0; minimum temperature, 44.0. Weather, clear.

Clearing-house Reports.

BOSTON, March 6.—Managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States report the total gross exchanges for the week ending March 5, 1897, to be \$1,064,839,566, an increase of 6.3 per cent.

The News Horse and Cart.

[N. O. Christian Advocate.]
Brethren who have not the time to write us a four-line notice within the month they happen, but wait until the end of the year and then send us a bunch of them without either correct dates or names, must explain to their people that this is the reason why they are not published. The same with obituaries. We want news. In one case a couple were divorced before the notice of their marriage was received.

A Sign of Advancing Years.

[Chester Times.]
"Let me assist you in getting into your overcoat," said Gen. Wagner to Thomas J. Stewart last night, as they were leaving Post Wild's entertainment.

"No, thank you," replied the adjutant, "I can easily accomplish the job."

"It is a sign that a man feels he is growing old when he refuses to let another help him put on his overcoat," replied the General.

Where the Other One Was.

[Omaha World.]
Child at Washington—"Who are all those men lounging around outside the Capitol?" Parent—"They are United States Senators, my child."

"Are there any more Senators besides them?"
"Only one."

"Where is he?"
"He is inside, making a speech."

A Reckless Waste of Patent Fees.

[Pittsburgh Leader.]
In carrying out our invention we take about seven parts by weight of dry and finely-pulverized tetramethylammoniumzophorone and mix the same with about six parts by weight of methylphenylalphanthylamine. (Specification in the Patent Office.)

The Alabama Way.

[Montgomery Advertiser.]
Mr. Fowler yesterday made the point of order in the House that "The Speaker, the clerks and the members about the clerks' desk made so much fuss that he could not hear what was going on in the lobby." The point was sustained and silence restored.

Holman as a Coast Defense.

[Boston Traveller.]
When an enemy shall approach these defenseless coasts, and begin a bombardment which shall threaten destruction to the city, let the famous Mr. Holman be placed on the ruins of the fort and shout, "I object," and peace will again resume her sway.

A Rural Wiggins's Plaintive Wail.

[Junata Tribune.]
It is a hard matter for a reporter to note the many changes in the weather at present. It is liable to change while he is noting it.

Real Estate.

INVESTIGATE THESE BARGAINS FOR HOMES OR SPECULATION.

8175—Choice, high lot, on clean side W. Seventh st., with stable; water piped on lot. 860—Each, for 2 corner lots in the Bonnie Bree tract; good.
1800—A fine choice residence site in the city; grand view; finest lots on the market.
2450—Fine corner lot on southwest corner W. Seventh st. and Vernon ave., 70x127 to alley; new two-story barn, and water piped to the lot.
2800—House and 4-acre in fruit, on Washington st.; a bargain.
Bargains in Monrovia, Duarte and Santa Ana properties.
BELL, MCANDLISH & JORDAN, 14 Market st.
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FOR SALE.

See These Bargains!

\$500—Lot on Orange st.; bargain, sure.
\$250—One acre on best side Washington st.
\$200—3 lots cor. Washington and Oak sts.
\$1500—2 lots, 32x150; each, one block from street cor.; beautiful lots.
\$300—Beautiful cottage, 5 rooms; splendid lot; near to cars, in A 1 neighborhood.
\$1350—2 lots, 40x120 each, with neat 3-room cottage; bargain.
\$200—8-room cottage, new, and nice lot, 50x120, near to cars; bargain.
\$250—New cottage of 5 rooms, all hard finished, on splendid lot 60x135.
\$250—Five-room new cottage on nice lot, splendid location; bargain.
\$250—Lot on Pearl street, 60x125, genuine bargain.
\$600—Beautiful 5-room cottage splendid location, near street cars, neatly and nicely furnished; come and see it.
\$250—Bargain in fruit and alfalfa ranches; also ranches to subdivide.
Desirable property in all parts of the city country. Money to loan, houses to rent, etc.

LAMB & GRIFFIN,

Real Estate and Loan Agents,
19 West First st., Widener block.

Unclassified.

Mr. C. H. Hance, the popular druggist, at No. 718 N. Spring st., is always on the alert to secure for his customers the best and most reliable preparations known for coughs, colds, croup and sore throat, viz: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is put up in large bottles and sells for 50 cents. It is manufactured at Des Moines, Iowa, and has for several years been the most popular medicine in use for throat and lung troubles throughout the Northwestern States, and is acknowledged to be the best. Mr. Hance will have it in stock March 10th.

C. G. GILLMORE.

BRANSON FORBES.

C. G. Gillmore & Co., Brokers,

—FOR THE SALE OF—
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Parties wishing to buy or sell a business that will bear a thorough investigation are requested to call upon us, as we have special facilities for such transactions. To the purchase of a business kind of personal property we give our close attention. A list of choice bargains always on hand. We also do a general brokerage business. All business entrusted to us will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

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STAGE LINE

—FROM—
SAN JACINTO TO SAN GORGONIO.

U. S. Mail carried to connect with express trains on S. P. R. R. Four-in-hand speed experienced driver. Trains leave Los Angeles at 8 a.m., arriving at San Gorgonio at 11:15 a.m. Stage leaves San Gorgonio at 12:15 p.m.; arriving at San Jacinto at 2:15 p.m. Round-trip tickets from Los Angeles to the San Jacinto valley, including stage fare, \$4. This is the cheapest route to the San Jacinto valley and eight miles less starting.

CHARLES KERR, Prop'r.

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HAZARD & TOWNSEND,

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H. T. Hazard will practice in all the courts.

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MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLE,

The Leading Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. City of Paris Dressmaking Patterns, 100 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 484.

TAPEWORM

No fee in advance. J. C. MICHELE, M. D., homeopathic physician, Pasadena.

BRYANT & BRANSCOM.

RED STAR LINE TRANSFER COMPANY,
238 N. Main st., Baker block.

Baggage and freight handled with care. Special attention given to the removal of plants and organs. Telephone No. 401.
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MONDONVILLE

This Beautiful Tract,

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HAS JUST BEEN SUBDIVIDED INTO

284 Splendid Residence Lots!

—LOCATED IN THE—

SOUTHWESTERN

SUBURBS!

On a plateau overlooking the surrounding country in every direction. It possesses the advantages of a pure and light air, constantly refreshed by a healthful and invigorating sea-breeze.

MONDONVILLE!

Is today the center of the most promising locality, as the majority of the fashionable and successful tracts sold lately have been in this direction.

The electric and a cable road, together with the two-horse car line, are rapidly stretching out in this direction, which is the main highway to Santa Monica and the new Harbor at Balboa.

Forty thousand vines and fruit trees are on this tract. Streets are lined with ornamental and shade trees.

WATER

Will be Piped in Front of Each Lot.

THREE LOTS RESERVED

For Public School and Church.

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Price of Lots, \$275 each, on easy payments, viz: \$50 and \$20 per month, WITHOUT INTEREST.

An elegant three-seated wagon leaves the office daily at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. In addition to this, a conveyance will meet visitors at the terminus of the electric railroad.

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Private, Nervous and

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Real Estate.

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"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

What is

BALLS AND BATS.

Los Angeles vs. Pomona, at the Sixth-street Grounds, Yesterday.

Quite a large crowd assembled on the baseball grounds, at the corner of Flower and Sixth streets, yesterday, at 2 o'clock p.m., to witness the contest between the club from Pomona and the Los Angeles Club. The day was all that could be asked, and the grounds were in excellent condition. The game, as shown by the score, was quite close, but all in favor of the home men. The umpire, as usual, was the subject of some "guying" by the crowd, on account of some of his decisions. The Pomona Club went to bat with Lombard acting as umpire and Stearns as scorer.

Following is the official score:

LOS ANGELES.	TR.	R.	HI.	PO.	A.	E.
Turpin, Ed.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Duckworth, T. F.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe, C.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Swan, P.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Raymond, Ed.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Norman, C. F.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Lohman, S. S.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Young, L. F.	3	0	0	0	0	0
George, Ist B.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.	30	3	6	20	15	2

POMONA.	TR.	R.	HI.	PO.	A.	E.
Smith, P.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Corsan, R.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Solano, S.	3	0	0	1	1	2
Graves, C.	3	0	1	1	4	0
Goldschmidt, Ed.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Bruce, L. F.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Hill, Ed.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Martin, C. F.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, Ist B.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Totals.	28	0	2	24	7	7

Home run—Lohman.
Stolen bases—Los Angeles 3, Pomona 1.
Struck out—Swan 3, Smith 4.
Bases on balls—Pomona 1.
Errors—Los Angeles 1, Pomona 1.
Time of game—One hour, forty-five minutes.
The Pomona Club had among their number four men from the Los Angeles picked nine, and the Los Angeles Club had one or two from the same source.
It is the intention of the picked nine and the Pomona Club to play a match game next Sunday at the same place.

TEMPERANCE.

Close of Col. Woodford's Sunday Meetings.

The children's meeting in the afternoon was a large and enthusiastic one. The Band of Hope, with its earnest leader, Mrs. Blanchard, and the Sunday-school Temperance Brigade marched into the church with their beautiful banners.

Col. Woodford's short address to them was followed by brief talks from several in the audience, when it was put to vote how many of the children, if they had the ballot, would vote against the saloon; they, with one voice, showed where they stood.

Mr. Woodford's evening lecture was delivered to a large audience. Subject, "Tests of the Liquor Traffic."

Nearly 2000 years ago Jesus, the son of a carpenter, filled this world with light. He went about doing good—had no higher mission than to grow good men. During these years alcohol remains the perpetual symbol of man's degradation.

The problem of the world is what to do with it. Two remedies are proposed. One is moderation as to the use and license as to the sale of it; the other is total abstinence as to the use and prohibition as to the sale of it.

A man who drinks at all puts himself in the chains of circumstances. Only in total abstinence is there perfect safety.

License has been the pet theory of a large and respectable part of our citizens. It is strange that we should pin our faith to that which has everywhere proved a complete failure.

All the evils that have been passed out to society from the liquor traffic have been under the license law.

If it is right to sell liquor, it is right under all circumstances, and it needs no license to protect the traffic.

But somebody says, "You can't prohibit; you have to regulate it."
Every man in the liquor business, and every man who expects preferment out of it, is opposed to prohibition. The men who stand upon license principle, who get into the Legislature, or the City Council, or police force, by it, are sure to be in league with the liquor traffic.

If the State neglects the social and moral good of its people, it lays the foundation for vice and poverty, and undermines its own existence. That nation cannot be permanent which licenses the destruction of its people.

PERSONAL NEWS.

J. P. Tichnor, of Milwaukee, is at the Depot Hotel.

State Senator L. J. Rose was registered at the St. Elmo yesterday.

Charles S. Weaver, Indianapolis, and C. A. Taylor, Chicago, are visiting Los Angeles.

A. B. Sawyer, Crookston, Minn.; John R. Miller, New Orleans; are at the St. Charles.

T. A. B. Snope, Altoona, Pa.; M. A. Lawler and Thomas Lynch, Kansas City, are at the Pico.

A. N. Towne, general superintendent of the Southern Pacific, went to San Francisco Saturday night, accompanied by his father.

Among yesterday's arrivals are J. P. Johnson, Pittsburgh; W. G. Killbuck, Guthrie, Ky.; Chris. Jensen and wife, Afton; A. J. Grant and wife, Fergus Falls, Minn.; all at the Natick.

BRIEFS.

Council today.

The Historical Society meets this evening.

The steamer Eureka will sail north tomorrow.

The daily mail service to Monrovia, Duarte and Sierra Madre begins today.

A sorrel horse and phaeton were taken from in front of Kolter's restaurant yesterday afternoon at 2:30.

It was reported that Lucy Smith had stolen a lady's long gold chain and gold hunting-case watch yesterday.

Dr. Skitchley says that the ostriches on his farm, up the river, are now hatching very satisfactorily. There are nine or ten chicks out.

The depot boys reported travel lighter yesterday than for any day in several months, but for last week it was as heavy as had been known all winter.

The extensive fruit-house of George W. Meade & Company, is about to establish a branch in Los Angeles, occupying the warehouse on Upper Main street, recently vacated by Porter Bros.

Officer Hawthorn, living at Spring and Fifth streets, was taken down with the small-pox yesterday morning. The doctor pronounces it a mild case. Efforts were made to secure a house with other patients in it to which Hawthorn could be taken, but so far without success. He has every care necessary.

The Rural Californian for March, just issued, is a fine number, fairly excellent itself in point of volume, variety and value of matter presented. Farmers, horticulturists, bee-men, live-stock growers, chicken-fanciers and all who follow rural pursuits are sure to find this magazine a "guide, philosopher and friend."

Commercial Night School.

The attendance having greatly increased, Fred H. Clark, principal of the High School, has taken up the work in connection with Mr. Lawson. Additional room has been secured, and it will be an advantage to all desiring to attend to begin this week, while classes are being arranged. Instruction will be given at most reasonable terms in book-keeping and all grammar and high-school studies. Candidates prepared for college and teachers' examinations. Rooms, Schumacher block.

Real Estate.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ON WASHINGTON ST., 100 FEET WIDE.

The future grand boulevard from Los Angeles to the Pacific Ocean.

We offer, as a free gift, 24 \$300 lots to any one who will build a \$20,000 hotel; also, one \$300 lot to a purchaser of a lot who will build a \$1250 house on ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The plateau of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS offers the most magnificent view to be beheld in Southern California, embracing the whole of the Los Angeles Valley and extending from San Pedro and Santa Monica on the Pacific Ocean, across the plains to the foothills, and up to the snowy heights of the Sierra Madre Mountains. This plateau, or mesa, is perfectly level and unbroken, but 40 feet higher than the elevation of Spring or Main streets. To reach it there are no hills to climb, and as the streets leading from the center of Los Angeles city up to it follow the same even grade as the streets of the city, the ascent is a gradual one. The soil of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS is a rich loam, mellow and friable at all seasons and easy to cultivate. The vineyards and orchards surrounding it give undoubted evidence that every acre of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS will produce grapes and fruit with out irrigation. A stratum of purest well water is struck anywhere on the tract at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet. The plateau of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS is unequalled for health. A gentle breeze from the Pacific Ocean fans it daily; sea fog never reaches its elevation, and frosts being almost unknown on the "mesa," the most tender plants, such as tomato vines, bear fruit there every day of the year. The Santa Monica branch of the S. P. R. R. runs alongside this elegant tract; the present terminus of the electric streetcar is within one-half mile from ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, and it is expected that it will be extended to and through ARLINGTON HEIGHTS. Free carriages are running from the electric road to ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, and the two-horse street-car line is now being extended through Washington street to an easy walking distance from this tract. The elevated plateau of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS terminates in a ridge or descent of 60 feet just south of Adams street, and in a similar ridge north of Pico street. On these ridges are located the most magnificent building sites in Los Angeles. No houses can ever be built high enough in front of them to obstruct that glorious view of mountains, valleys and oceans, and the island to San Jacinto Peak, and down again over the broad acres, orchards and vineyards, of fair Los Angeles Valley, to the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean beyond the coast of Santa Monica. Whoever wishes for a beautiful home sheltered from the noise and bustle of a busy city, but within a twenty minutes' drive of the Plaza, should select in ARLINGTON HEIGHTS a lot of 5 1/2 acres whereon to build his house.

During the last few years it has occurred frequently that men have bought five or ten acres in Los Angeles, sold off one-half in lots for the price of the whole, and retained valuable grounds for a home site.

Such chances are offered today in ARLINGTON HEIGHTS. Every city has its one fashionable suburb, not too distant from the center of activity nor too near its noisy streets. ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, through a happy combination of advantages, promises to become what St. Cloud is to Paris, or Richmond to the city of London.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS hitherto was one vast body of land of nearly 700 acres. Our map shows a magnificent subdivision of it into 54-acre blocks, 80,000 feet, including streets, each containing 24 lots 50x150 or 300 feet, and each surrounded on all sides by streets 50, 80 or 100 feet wide. Investors are promised to build the importance of a well-planned subdivision will foretell a great future to this tract, with its miles of wide streets intersecting each other at right angles. The elegant lawns and stately mansions of the rich will be found here within a short time, and purchasers who take advantage of our low prices and easy terms will reap a golden harvest of their investment in ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

For further particulars and maps apply to the office of

THE ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LAND AND WATER COMPANY.

WIESENDANGER & BONSALE.

25 W. First st., upstairs, cor. First and Spring.

Or to McCARTHY'S, 23 W. First st.

Or to R. TURNER, 111 W. First st.

Free ride to Arlington Heights at 10 a.m. daily, from 111 W. First st.

BARGAINS IN HOMES!

BARGAINS IN LOTS!

BARGAINS IN ACRES!

471—House, 4 rooms, Flower st.; a bargain. \$4000

482—House, 7 rooms, Carr st., new. 3500

483—House, 8 rooms, two stories, Hill st. 7500

484—House, 10 rooms, Temple st., new. 6800

485—House, 8 rooms, Court st., near Temple. 3800

486—House, 8 rooms, Orange st., near Pearl; lot 100 ft. front. 9000

388—House, 6 rooms, Hill st. 4000

389—House, 11 rooms, Flower st., new. 8000

390—Lots in the Villa tract, containing streets. \$1250 to 1850

391—Lots in the Longstreet tract. \$1000 to 2000

500—Lot in the Park Villa tract, Washington st. 2500

501—Lot in the Park Villa tract, Washington st. 2500

382—Lots in Bonnie Brae tract, containing streets. \$1800 to 2000

421—Lots on Angeleno Heights. \$1000 to 2000

422—Lot on Ohio st., choice. 1000

423—Lots on Flower st., choice. \$1250 to 1850

424—Lot on Pearl st., front east. 2800

425—Lot on York st., near Grand avenue. 1100

426—Lot on Pico st., 125x150. 3000

427—25 acres 1 mile from Plaza, per acre. 1000

428—11 acres near city limits, west. 3500

429—Houses and lots all over the city at various prices, from \$500 to \$20,000.

ROBBINS & TONNER, 34 N. Spring st.

Real Estate.

FIRST EXCURSION OF THE WEEK!

—IS TO THE OFFICE OF—

Mackey & Burnham,

37 S. SPRING STREET,

To purchase some of the following property.

209—50x150, Spring, near Fifth. \$20,000

211—50x150, Spring, near Second. 12,500

212—50x150, Spring, near Second. 42,000

213—50x150, Fort, bet. First and Second. 25,000

175—50x150, Fort, bet. Third and Fourth. 18,000

N. E. corner Second and Olive, 70x125, with small house. 9,000

100x150, Hope and Twelfth. 3,000

100x150, Flower, near Tenth. 2,100

41—50x150, Flower, near Ninth. 2,600

2—50x150, Hill, near Eleventh. 3,700

149—50x150, Hill bet. First and Second. 7,000

We have lots, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city, and can suit you in location and price. We also have acre property in all directions, in and out of the city.

Call and see us and we will tell you how to make your expenses.

ALL NEW.

I handle only my own property and offer now the following:

\$450—Per acre, 17 1/2 acres on Ostrich Farm motor road; this tract excels in magnificent view and at the same time is easily accessible, and will cut up without waste.

\$10,000—360 acres of unimproved foothill land, the frostless belt, carrying with it two water rights; this property was purchased cheap and will be sold cheap.

\$800—Per acre, 80 acres on Vermont ave., extending from Sixth st. to Ninth; city water; car line provided for; this will bear investigation.

\$4500—Six lots in a body, running through from Third st. to Huber; good for hotel, boarding-house, factory, speculation, etc.

\$1000—One lot 70x125 ft., fenced, just beyond Belmont Hotel; this unusually large lot is unsurpassed in views and position.

\$3500—Desirable house of 7 rooms; good barn, large, slightly and valuable lot, on Ocean View ave.

C. M. WELLS, Room 1, Law Block, Temple st.

FOR SALE—BY RUDDY, BURNS & SMITH.

Eight acres finely improved, 3/4 of a mile west of city limits, in the Cahuenga district, \$7500.

Ten acres southwest of Agricultural Park, \$10,000.

75 acres of oil land near Newhall, \$7500.

One-half acre on Adams st., finely improved, with 5-room house, \$3500.

20 acres on Temple st., just outside of the city limits, \$2000 per acre.

20 acres on Alameda st., orange orchard and vineyard, all in full bearing, \$20,000.

A fine orange orchard of 24 acres, inside the city limits, \$1000 per acre.

Several fine lots in the Bonnie Brae tract. Lands in Antelope Valley at \$5 to \$10 per acre. Building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

Residences in all parts of the city.

The above is selected from a very large list of property which we have on our books and for sale. Reasonable terms can be had on most of our property.

REMOVAL.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS

Continues to treat all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, including the Eyes, Ear and Heart, by his new and complete system of "Indo-thermia," combined with proper constitutional remedies for the Stomach, Liver and Blood, etc. Probably there has never been any system of practice so popular as one that has so completely revolutionized the system of medical practice as the Aderian or Inductio System, for head, throat or lung affections. The cures effected are simply marvelous, and can be substantiated by the very best citizens of Los Angeles. During the past three years we have endeavored to be conscientious with our patients, and, upon examination, we find, in our judgment, the cause to be of an incurable nature, we unhesitatingly inform the patient or friends. We believe this system to be justifiable and are ready to condemn any physician who would do otherwise. Below we give a sample of the cures effected by us.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.), Sept. 24, 1886.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: I have been contemplating for some time past making a statement of my case and the benefit I have derived from your treatment, remembering how glad I would have been could I have seen something of the kind from a person in the city to whom I could have referred, when I first came to Los Angeles from my home in New York State.

I had been suffering for several years with various physical ailments in the East pronounced "chronic indigestion," "catarrh of the stomach," "dyspepsia," "biliousness," "neuralgia," and "asthma." I had employed the best medical skill I could find, all without any permanent benefit, and a last resort our family physician recommended Los Angeles. For a time I improved, and then I began to go backward and all my former symptoms returned.

Through a medical friend I was induced to try your treatment, which I did August 29, 1886. I became very much discouraged at times, but persevered. I felt almost desperate and knew of nothing else to turn to. My throat trouble, being aggravated by a serious stomach difficulty, made it very obstinate to deal with, but at last, after persevering for a time with the use of your remedies, I consider I am permanently cured. It is a great relief to me to refer any one to my mother, my husband or myself. Very truly yours, Mrs. J. D. WILEY, 821 Olive street, Los Angeles, Cal.

NEW HALL (Cal.), Sept. 22, 1886.

To the many testimonials won by Dr. Williams I add my pleasure to add my own to the list so highly in his favor. For nearly two years I had been suffering from throat and lung trouble, brought on by catarrh. Had tried many remedies in the meantime, but found only temporary relief. After two months' treatment, prescribed by Dr. Williams, my cough left me altogether and I now have no pain in my throat or lungs at all. I cannot speak too highly of the benefits I have received and shall ever be grateful to one who is worthy of the highest recommendation.

Mrs. MINNIE H. HARRIS, Riverside, Cal.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.), Dec. 4, 1886.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: I desire to let every man, woman and child know that you were instrumental in saving my life from that foul destroyer, consumption. I came to Los Angeles from Quincy, Ill., on the 10th of June, 1886. The very next day I began treatment, and in a few days I was able to take food. I was in the upper part of the lung, and now I am as well and strong as ever. Tell it to all. Yours truly, JAMES JESSOP, Quincy, Ill.

F. S.—I go home tomorrow.

Persons desiring treatment by this system of practice can use the remedies at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business what ever.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider any case hopeless unless both lungs are seriously involved. Even then the inhalations aid us in dissolving the mucus and in contracting and healing the cavities, which nothing else can do with the same success. The very best references from those already cured.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call the office for consultation and examination, but, if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., 375 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Real Estate.

—The Great Auction Sale!—

—OF THE SLIGHTLY—

City View Tract!

78--BEAUTIFUL LOTS--78

On the Lovely Boyle Heights!

At Auction, Monday, March 14, 1887, at 11 A.M.,

—ON THE PREMISES—

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED.

BY ORDER OF THE LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU, A CORPORATION.

GEORGE W. FRINK, PRESIDENT.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE, AUCTIONEERS.

A rare chance for investment. Slightly and healthy location. Mountain water. Only 1 1/2 miles from business center. Easy of access; take the horse cars at Temple block,

or at First and Main sts., direct to property. Ten minutes' walk from

the proposed Grand Union Depot of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Don't fail to look at this beautiful property. Terms easy; one-third cash, one-third in 12 months and one-third in 18 months. Interest on last payments, 8 per cent. per annum.

—FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES INQUIRE AT—

LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU,

GEO. W. FRINK, President, 20 West First Street, Between Spring and Main.

Medical.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

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To the many testimonials won